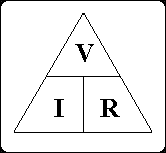
**Current Electricity:** The movement of electric charge from one place to another.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Term** | **Definition** | **Unit** | **Measurement Device** |
| **Voltage (V)** | The electric potential per charge moving between terminals | Volts (V) | Voltmeter |
| **Current (I)** | The measure at which electric charges moves past a given point in a circuit | Amperes (A) | Ammeter |
| **Resistance (R)** | The measure of an objects opposition to the passage of a steady electric current | Ohms (Ω) | Ohmmeter |

**Ohm’s Law:**

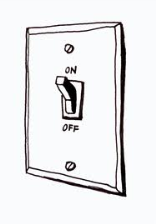
“the potential difference between two points on a conductor is directly related to the electric current flowing through the conductor” –George Ohm (1789-1854)

Potential difference= Electric current x electrical resistance

V = I x R



**Electric Circuit:** Controlled path of flowing electricity in a complete circle.

The parts of an Electric Circuit:

1. Source: Where the electricity comes from.
2. Load: Where the electrical energy is transferred and converted.
3. Control: A switch that starts and stops the electricity.
4. Connectors: The path where the electricity runs.

Electric Circuits can be made in two different ways:

**Series Circuit:**  **Parallel Circuit:**

- One path of electric charge

-2 or more paths for electric charge to follow (branches)

